

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1788.

B O S T O N, December 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkshire county, dated Dec. 2, 1787.

"Our friend Sedgwick has done wonders—he has convinced the people of Stockbridge of their erroneous ideas entertained of the Federal Constitution.—Among the profelytes, is Mr. Beacon, who has long been 'blowing the trumpet' against the new system.—Sedgwick kept them at the town meeting, in which the plan was discussed, until 10 o'clock at night—and by his honest, forcible, just and nervous reasonings, brought tears into the eyes of a great number present. In short, he so amply explained to them the excellencies of the proposed constitution—its genuine republican principles—the security it gives for life, liberty and property, and the prospect it holds out, if adopted, of promoting our national happiness, dignity and wealth; that he was elected by a great majority to represent that town in the State Convention—that the good effects of his knowledge on the subject, may be extended as far as possible."

N E W - Y O R K, December 24.

Last Friday night a melancholy accident happened on board a Bermudian sloop in this harbour, by the people imprudently placing a pot of charcoal in the cabin, and shutting it up when they went to sleep, which had nearly suffocated the whole of them. The Captain and cabin boy died in consequence of it.

Capt. Manly, of the sloop United States, who arrived here on Wednesday last, from Guadaloupe, on the 20th ult. spoke with the sloop Endeavour, Mitchell, from Hispaniola, 9 days out, bound to North Carolina—he had been in 3 fathoms water off Ocracoke Bar, had a hard gale of wind, and split her sails; and was then standing S. E. under the head of her square sail.

By a letter just received from a gentleman of accurate observation and account at Pittsburgh, dated the 24th November last, it appears, that no less than 4200 people passed that place down the Ohio since the first of that month, and that several boats were still preparing to follow them with more settlers; but not a word of any disturbance among the Indians.

T R E N T O N, December 25.

In order in some degree to satisfy the curiosity and wishes of the people at large, who could not with convenience attend the proceedings of our State Convention, a correspondent has favoured us with the continuation, since our last paper, of an authentic though short history of them.

S T A T E C O N V E N T I O N.

December 18, 1787.

T H E Convention having from day to day continued their deliberations on the proposed Federal Constitution, and after debating it by sections, agreeably to the resolution of yesterday, it was again read, after which several well connected, sensible and learned speeches were made on the subject, in which a general review was taken of all the different articles in their relation to one another, on the close of which this general question was taken—"Whether this Convention in the name and behalf of the People of this State, do ratify and confirm the said Constitution," which was determined UNANIMOUSLY in the affirmative.

Mr. Bearly, Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Beatty and Mr. Hunter were appointed a committee to draw up the form of the ratification, &c. which, after reciting the Federal Constitution, the Resolution and Act of the Legislature of this State, authorizing the People, by their Delegates, to meet in Convention, &c. concluded in these words: "Now BE IT KNOWN, that WE the Delegates of the State of New-Jersey, chosen by the People thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, having maturely deliberated on, and considered the aforesaid proposed Constitution, DO hereby, for and on the behalf of the People of the said State of New Jersey, AGREE TO, RATIFY AND CONFIRM the same, and every part thereof.—DONE IN CONVENTION by the unanimous consent of the Members present, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names &c."

On motion, it was resolved, that the Secretary be directed to cause two copies of the Federal Constitution, together with the form of the ratification, &c. as agreed to, engrossed on parchment, to be produced to the Convention for the purpose of signature; one for the Congress of the United States, and the other to be disposed among the archives of this state.

December 19.

Agreeably to the resolve of yesterday, the beforementioned copies were produced for the purpose of signature.—Whereupon all the Members of the Convention present proceeded to subscribe their names thereto, and the Secretary to attest the same.

After which it was resolved, that the Convention should go in procession to the Court House the same day at one o'clock, and that the Secretary be directed to read the ratification of the Constitution in the hearing of the people.

The Convention accordingly at one o'clock went in procession from the place of their sitting to the Court House, preceded by Captain Hanlon's well disciplined Light Infantry company, completely uniformed and accoutered, and joined by the Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, and other Magistrates, the Attorney General, and the Gentlemen of the bar and its vicinity; where, after Proclamation made, the ratification of the new Constitution was read by the Secretary, with the acclamations and huzzas of the people.—After Ratification fifteen rounds were fired by Captain Hanlon's company; and then a salute of thirteen guns was fired for the United States of America, and thirteen for each of the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, they being the only States which, with this state, have ratified the new Federal Constitution. The procession then retired in the same order.

The Convention resolved, that the ratification, &c. as agreed to by them, should be delivered by the President of the Convention to the President of Congress, in Congress assembled, and that the duplicate thereof should be delivered by the Secretary to the Governor of this State, for the purpose of being lodged among the archives of the State.

December 20.

It was this day resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this Convention, that the State of New Jersey should offer a cession to Congress of a district not exceeding ten miles square for the Seat of the Government of the United States, over which they may exercise exclusive legislation.

On motion, it was resolved unanimously, that the President be requested in the name of the Convention to thank the Reverend Mr. Armstrong for his attendance and services during their sitting.

It was also resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the Convention be presented to the President for his able and faithful discharge of the duties of the chair.—Which resolution being read, the President rose and expressed his gratitude for the honor the Convention had done him by their appointment of him to the chair, and that their approbation of his conduct gave him the most heart felt satisfaction; adding, that during the many years of his life, which had been employed in the service of his country, he had known but few instances in public bodies of such uniform good order and unanimity, as had prevailed in that Convention.

The business of the Convention being thus concluded. It was resolved that the Convention do adjourn without day; whereupon the President dissolved the Convention accordingly. After which the Members of the Honorable body, having previously invited a number of the Magistrates and other Gentlemen, to partake with, dined together at Mr. Vandergrift's tavern—at which entertainment the joy and satisfaction of the occasion was fixed in every heart, and apparent in every countenance.—After dinner a number of toasts were drank.

Our correspondent observes, that it must give every real friend to his country great pleasure, when he hears of the entire cordiality and unanimity which prevailed in the Councils of our Hon. Convention.—The representation from the several counties, except Salem, was complete and full during the whole session; two members, from Salem, attended but the third viz. Doctor Samuel Dick, we are informed, was unavoidably detained at home on account of the illness of some of his family. When we examine the list of the members returned to our Convention, we shall find them to be truly respectable and among the first characters in the State; and there is not much doubt, but there will be the same unanimity among the people at large in supporting the new government, as has been found among the adopters of it.

December 16, 1787.

WHEREAS John Johnston, of Saffery township, Lancaster county, hath obtained an obligation from me, the subscriber, containing the sum of sixty pounds, payable at different times, the first of which is twenty pounds, specified in said obligation to be payable some time in March next ensuing. And as the said John Johnston hath not complied with his agreement, for which I entered into the said obligation, and I have received no value therefor. These are therefore to forbid all persons to take any assignment thereon, as I am resolved not to discharge the same until obliged thereto by due course of law.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, of the township of Newlin, county of Chester, and State of Pennsylvania, did pass a judgement bond to a certain George M'Corkhill, of the same place, for the sum of £ 103 4 9, in the month of October or November, 1786, and on the 19th of November, 1787, did pay to the said George M'Corkhill the above said sum in full, together with the interest, and took his receipt therefor; but being now informed that the said M'Corkhill has left the neighbourhood, on account of some charges alleged against him, and he being possessed of the aforesaid bond, it is presumed he may endeavour to make an assignment of the same: These are therefore to forewarn all persons from accepting an assignment thereof, as I am determined not to pay the said sum a second time. Witness my hand, this 15th day of December, 1787.

JOHN BAILY.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the house and store of the subscriber was broken open in the morning of the 23d instant, and a number of articles stolen and carried off, among which were, six large silver table spoons, one cream jug, one pair sugar tongs, marked S. A. M. in a cypher, six tea spoons, marked S. A. M. one pair large silver shoe buckles, maker's name A. D. one pair of mens calfskin shoes, which had been worn some time, several pair of new coarse strong ditto, some few loaves of sugar, with boxes tea, coffee, candles, indigo, and some cash in coppers and small pieces of silver, quantity not known. Any person securing the above goods, so as the owner may get them again, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, and Eight more for the thieves, if brought to justice, paid by

SOLOMON M'NAIR.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1787.

Bank of NORTH-AMERICA,

DECEMBER 18, 1787.

T H E Stockholders of this Bank are desired to take notice, that an Election of twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 14th of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

T O B E L E T,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next, A PLANTATION in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, within about four miles of the city, containing about 60 acres; there is on said place an excellent brick house and kitchen, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the best kinds, a well of excellent water, and 22½ acres of best bank meadow. Its near situation to the city makes it more valuable, as the markets may be attended daily. For further particulars, enquire of

Philad. Dec. 17, 1787.

JOSEPH LYNN.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

A L L persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are desired to make payment thereof to the subscribers, on or before the first day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requested to send their accounts in for settlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE,

PETER SOUDER,

Assignees.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now State of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of East Cohn, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Elbridge and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now State of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Lusk, Hugh McClellan and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Joseph Martin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now State of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land, situate in the township of Nantmill, containing 107 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criswell and others; the whole to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now State of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Forfeit, situate in the township of West-Cohn, containing 192 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Michael Baldrige, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now State of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of William Grant, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now State of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a message, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joshua Johnston and others; said tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now State of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnston and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Patrick McGlothlin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now State of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a message, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Moses Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; said plantation to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now State of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of West-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Holmes, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

T O B E L E T,

Either for an Annual Rent or on the Shares, for one year or a term, and may be entered on the 25th of March next, A FARM, situate in Ridley township, Chester county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and three and an half from Chester, containing 348 acres, 185 of which is good either for grain or pasture, and 30 acres of meadow, the rest woodland. This farm is well adapted for a dairy, for grazing, and for the produce of both summer and winter grain, the land is reckoned equal if not superior in quality to any in its neighbourhood; it is well watered, and the buildings convenient. For terms, apply at the farm.

S A V A N N A H, November 8.

Letters from Effingham represent the inhabitants of that county settled on Great Ogeechee river to be in a most deplorable situation, from their being exposed to the ravages of the Indians. On Wednesday, the 31st ult. a man named Sermo and his son were killed and scalped on Scull's creek, near Mizell's ferry. Next day a scouting party buried the dead, and discovered eight Indians near the place. Three men and a boy are missing from the same neighbourhood, who are also supposed to be killed. Most of the settlers on the south side of the river and some on the north have moved off in the utmost distress towards South Carolina.

We hear that on Sunday last a man was fired upon and slightly wounded, near the fort at Canouchee, about 26 miles from this town.

EDENTON (North-Carolina) November 22.

WE, the grand jury for the district of Edenton, considering the present as a very important crisis in the affairs of America, and being deeply sensible of the necessity of a firm and lasting union among the American states, to ensure the common safety and liberty of all, hope it will not be deemed presuming in us, that we take this occasion to express our sentiments on the subject of the new constitution, proposed by the late respectable convention. We believe none can be so ignorant as not to know, and we hope few are so unfeeling as not to regret, the disordered and distracted state in which the affairs of the union have been for a long time past. No longer was the danger of a common enemy removed, than the states immediately detached themselves from the general concerns of the whole, as if our future fate was out of the power of fortune. The consequence has been, our public debts unpaid, the treaty of peace unfulfilled on both sides, our commerce at the very verge of ruin, and all private industry at a stand, for want of a united vigorous government. Quotas demanded which we can never pay, and Congress preserving merely the shadow of authority, without possessing one substantial property of power. These evils dictated the necessity of a change, and the same happy expedient of an union of councils which formed the confederation, was adopted to remedy its defects. Experience had pointed these out, and we believe it would be difficult to draw together in any country a body of able men, than the persons appointed on this important occasion. They were not only able men, but entitled to the highest confidence which can be bestowed by any people upon illustrious and successful leaders; and the same patriotism of character, which formerly distinguished so many of them in the most trying scenes, was visible in the anxious and deep attention they employed on this momentous subject. A work coming from such men, after such long deliberation, is entitled to the utmost respect, especially as all the states assembled were unanimous, a circumstance that strongly shows the purity of their intentions, their sense of the absolute necessity that a new constitution should be immediately formed, and that little subordinate attentions to local interests ought to give way to the great objects of the general good. There is nothing we hold in greater disdain, nor is there any thing more inconsistent with common prudence, as well as the most ordinary sense of public spirit, than that we should cavil about trifles, when our all is at stake; that we should slight the present favourable opportunity, which may be the only one we may ever enjoy, to establish a free and energetic government, when we now lie at the mercy of the most inconsiderable enemy, and have an union in nothing but in name. We admire in the new constitution, a proper jealousy of liberty mixed with a due regard to the necessity of a strong authoritative government. Such a one is as requisite for a confederated, as for a single government, since it would not be more ridiculous or futile for our own assembly to depend for a sanction to its laws on an unanimous concurrence of all the counties in the state, than for Congress to depend for any necessary exertion of power on the unanimous concurrence of all the states in the union. One weak, corrupted or unprincipled state might in such a case destroy the whole. This evil, the effect of which we have already felt, is, in our opinion, happily remedied by the constitution proposed, with an advantage in addition, of a popular representative of the people at large, accompanied with useful checks to guard against possible abuses. It is also a part of the constitution that we observe with particular pleasure, that nine states may at any time make alterations; so that any changes, which experience may point out, can be made, without the danger of such calamities as are incident upon changes of government in all other countries, where they can be only brought about by a civil war. Nor can we avoid dwelling with delight upon those many provisions, calculated to make us as much one people as possible, and to impress upon the minds of all that useful and important truth, that our strength consists in union, and nothing can hurt us but division. May this great truth, so important for us, so formidable to our enemies, rest upon the minds of all well-wishers to their country, as the watch-word of American liberty and safety! That various attempts were made to divide us during the war, and the danger of similar efforts being used on the present occasion to make us distrust our best and ablest characters, ought to put us upon our guard, that we may not suffer ourselves to be the dupes of an insidious policy working for our destruction. But we trust in God, that the same all-powerful Providence, which has hitherto so wonderfully preserved us, will still continue to protect us from the machinations of all our enemies, internal and external, and that, by a wise use of the vast advantages in our possession, this country may become, as it seems destined to be, an asylum for all the oppressed upon the globe.

Entertaining these sentiments, which the warmth of our feelings hath carried to a greater length than we intended, we earnestly wish that the general assembly may appoint the meeting of a convention on as early a day as possible, that no reproach of unnecessary delay may lie on us, when, in all human probability, upon our speedy adoption or rejection of this constitution it may depend, whether we shall be truly a nation happy in ourselves, and respected by the rest of mankind, or an inconsiderable scattered people, perpetually driving to and fro, in search of a perfection which never can be found; amusing ourselves with visionary ideas, when we might be enjoying real blessings, and at length doomed to feel the curse of all human discontent, the consciousness, that by rejecting the means Providence had put into our power, we had become both wretched and contemptible.

Wm. Bennet, Foreman; C. Clark, T. Taylor, J. Frizell, A. Norfleet, W. Righton, P. Toms, J. Horne, R. Boyd, J. Brockett, J. Riscoe, L. Lewis, J. Wood, R. Gray, E. Moore, J. Perry, H. Hill, E. Cook.

Just published, and to be sold Wholesale or Retail, by HALL and SELLERS, at the New-Printing-Office, opposite the Jersey Market,

Poor Richard's Almanack,
For the Year 1788.

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,
WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jersey. Nov. 17.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Ulrich, late of Pilesgrove, Salem county, New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts duly attested, to THOMAS SALTAN, Administrator. Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 2.

A correspondent observes, that the doctrine of the MINORITY GOVERNING in a free country is one of the greatest modern improvements in civil polity. The Seceders from the late Assembly of Pennsylvania tell us, it is the part of our Constitution which they most esteem and admire. The grave--the didactic Mr. Richard Henry Lee too, proceeding on this new discovery, tells us, that the power of enacting laws "by a bare majority of votes" is absolutely dangerous.

It is wonderful, says a correspondent, to observe how hastily and inconsiderately the opponents of the new government have taken up their objections to it. The accurate and honorable Richard Henry Lee, Esq; tells the good people of America, that Virginia, though a large state, has but one vote in the choice of the President of the United States--when the Federal Constitution actually declares they shall have *several*. That a man of his legal and political knowledge should have committed so great a mistake is strange indeed. How cautious, my countrymen, should we be, in receiving either facts or comments from such fallible pens.

The federal judiciary, says Col. Mason of Virginia, will absorb the state judiciaries. This gentleman, tho' a lawyer, and a member of the Federal Convention, must have paid little attention to the article of the constitution, which prescribes the limitations of the federal courts. It absolutely excludes from their jurisdiction all matters between any state and its own citizens; that is, all criminal cases, from the most trivial breach of the peace to murder and parricide, all breaches of public trusts by state officers, and, in short, every crime, which does not involve an immediate infidelity or opposition to the federal government, or affect the nation at large. It also absolutely excludes from the cognizance of the Congressional judiciary, all matters of property between any two citizens of the same state; such as, suits for rent, book debts, annuities, monies on notes, bonds, or other special contracts, trials for lands within the state, &c. &c. and, in short, every case affecting property, wherein the matter of contest and the parties concerned belong to the same state. Here then we see affairs, infinitely numerous and important, placed out of the reach of the federal judiciary, and which must be settled in the state courts, and in them only. We may further remark on this article, that it affords us perfect security for the continuance of the state sovereignties, whose powers must remain in complete organization and force; for without them, numberless crimes, destructive of peace and of society itself, must go unpunished, and innumerable questions concerning property, necessary to preserve it, must remain for ever undecided.---Whether this *faux pas* be the effect of inadvertence, or not, in Col. Mason, it matters not to the people of America; but, in either case, they should be careful how they pin their faith on his other opinions and objections.

A letter from Baltimore, dated Dec. 27, says,--- "Our Assembly were tried, while sitting, for a duty of one penny per lb. on imported nails, similar to your rate; but though it passed the Lower House, it unexpectedly was rejected by the Senate, who are warm federalists, and thought it wrong to meddle in a matter that would so soon be out of THEIR PROVINCE."

In the Political Society lately instituted at Richmond, in Virginia, the new federal constitution was the subject of a public debate. After three evenings spent in discussing it, the Yeas in favour of it were 128, the Nays were only 15. The members of this society consist of the principal characters in Virginia. The principal Speaker against the government was Patrick Henry, Esq;--the principal Speaker in favour of it was Mr. Nicholas. It is expected there will be the same majority in favour of the government in the State Convention.

We hear that the eldest son of R. H. L., Esq; is one of the most zealous and active friends of the federal government in Virginia. In a letter to his father, while in New-York, before he knew his sentiments, he unfortunately told him, that the constitution had no enemies in Virginia, but "fools and knaves."

By the last vessels from Savannah and Charleston we learn, that there is no doubt of the federal government being unanimously adopted by the states of Georgia and South-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, South-Carolina, to his friend in this city, dated December 3, 1787.

"The federal system, as it has been just presented to us, meets with general approbation, though several pieces have appeared in the news-papers against it. I shall, in common with the most worthy and respected part of the citizens of this state, most sincerely rejoice at the adoption of a form of government, calculated to preserve the states from certain ruin."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated Dec. 4, 1787.

"I am glad to hear that you are disposed to adopt the new government in your and the adjacent states. I am not much of a politician, but my anxiety for the prosperity and happiness of my country leads me to wish sincerely that the system, in its original form, may be adopted in *two* by all the states. South-Carolina, I trust, will not hesitate. Very little is said against it here, but by such as we regard as the rotten part of our community, and God knows we have too many of that worthless unprincipled tribe amongst us, who no doubt are secretly devising mischief in their dark and hidden places. They have not, however, as yet had either the candour or effrontery to avow themselves before men who live and move in open day-light."

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated December 20.

"It is with pleasure I inform you, that the people here continue to be warmly federal. The new constitution has the advantage of all great truths.---The more it is examined, the more it is admired."

"The inhabitants of our town, on the morning of the day their Deputies in Convention were to return, fired a morning gun, and at twelve o'clock thirteen rounds were fired out of a piece of artillery belonging to the state. From that time, until night, all the bells in town were ringing. I never have been a witness of so much respect being paid by the people to their Delegates, or of more general joy upon any occasion."

On the 24th ult. previous to the adjournment for the Christmas vacation, the Reverend Doctor Helmuth paid a visit to Mr. Brown's Academy; and in a short, but pathetic address, to the young ladies, warmly urged the practice of the Christian duties, at all times, but more especially at this season. The young ladies having sung an anthem, the business was concluded with a prayer by the Doctor. What a pleasing scene is here exhibited? The rising fair patronized in the pursuits after useful knowledge, and led on to virtue and happiness, by the instructions and example of men who practise what they teach.

AT a late Quarterly Examination, held at Mr. Poor's Academy for the Instruction of young Ladies.---The visitors who were present received the fullest satisfaction. In the various branches of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, a proficiency and readiness were exhibited, every way equal to their expectations, and which, they think, entitle the Academy to whatever credit and encouragement it may receive from their public approbation.

Visitors.
Rev. James Sprout, D. D. Rev. Ashbel Green, A. M.
Rev. Casparus Weiberg, D. D. Rev. Jacob Cohen, A. M.
Rev. John Andrew, D. D. Benj. West, A. M. & F. A. A.
Principal of Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church Philadelphia.
Rev. Robert Blackwell, A. M. Col. William Coates, Esq.
Rev. William Rogers, A. M. Doct. William Smith, M. B.
Rev. Joseph Pilmore, A. M. Doct. William W. Smith, [M. B.]

At the annual election of the Incorporated German Society of Pennsylvania, held on Wednesday the 26th instant, at the German Lutheran school-house in this city, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of said society for the ensuing year, viz.

President, The honorable Peter Muhlenberg, Esq.
Vice-President, Mr. Henry Kammerer,
Treasurer, John Steinmetz, Esq.
Solicitor, Peter Miller, Esq.
Secretaries, Messrs. Melchior Steiner and Leonard Kechmle.
Diaconus, Mr. Jacob Mayer,
Overseers, Messrs. Jacob Reebfarn, George Reinhard, George Foelker, Conrad Haas, Peter Ozias, George Nolpper.

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived lately from the West-Indies, that the federal constitution has been considered in the islands as a masterpiece of human wisdom. Many planters have declared that as soon as there is a prospect of its adoption, they will arrange their affairs, and embark for this country, in order to establish a claim of citizenship coeval with the new government.

On Thursday morning last departed this life, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA WEBB, the only daughter of the late JOHN ORD, Esq; and wife of WILLIAM WEBB, of this city, merchant. Of this amiable woman it may be truly said, that she lived beloved, and died lamented, by all who knew her. She was kind and sincere to her friends, and affectionate in all her domestic attachments. Her remains were interred in the family vault, in Christ Church grave yard, on the Saturday following, attended by a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of this city.

AT a meeting of sundry respectable inhabitants of the county of Northampton, held at Easton, the twentieth day of December, 1787,

ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Esq; in the chair.
The meeting took into consideration the report made to the people of this county by their deputies to the State Convention. Whereupon.

Resolved unanimously, First, That we highly approve of the conduct of our Deputies in assenting to and ratifying the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the late Federal Convention.

Second, That the chairman be requested to return our hearty thanks to the said Deputies, for the patriotism, public spirit and faithful discharge of their duty, as representatives of this county.

Third, That their report, together with these resolutions, be transmitted by the chairman to Philadelphia, for publication.

Signed, by order of the meeting,
ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Chairman.
Attest, James Pettigrew, Secretary.

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Northampton county.
THE representatives of this county in the late Convention of this state think it their duty, as servants of the public, to lay before you, their constituents, the result of their deliberations upon the new Constitution for the United States, submitted to their consideration by a resolve of the legislature for calling a state convention.

The debates at large we have reason to expect will be published, wherein those, whose inclination may lead them to it, will find a detail of all the arguments made use of either for or against the adoption of the constitution. Our intention, therefore, is not to enter fully into an investigation of the component parts of it, but only to inform our constituents that it has been carefully examined in all its parts; that every objection that could be offered to it has been heard and attended to; and that upon mature deliberation, two thirds of the whole number of Deputies from the city and counties in this state have, in the name and by the authority of the people of this state, fully ratified it, upon the most clear conviction.

1st. That the state of America required a concentration and union of the powers of government for all general purposes of the United States.

2dly. That the constitution proposed by the late convention of the United States, held at Philadelphia, was the best form that could be devised and agreed upon.

3dly. That such a constitution will enable the representatives of the different states in the union to restore the commerce of all the states in general, and this in particular, to its former prosperity.

4thly. That by a diminution of taxes upon real estates, agriculture may be encouraged, and the prices of lands, which have of late greatly declined, will be increased to their former value.

5thly. That by imposing duties on foreign luxuries, not only arts and manufactures will be encouraged in our own country; but the public creditors of this state and the United States will be rendered secure in their demands, without any perceptible burthen on the people.

6thly. That all disputes which might otherwise arise, concerning territory or jurisdiction, between neighbouring States, will be settled in the ordinary mode of distributing justice, without war or bloodshed.

7thly. That the support of government will be less expensive than under the present constitutions of the different States.

8thly. That all partial laws of any particular state for the defeating contracts between parties, or rendering the compliance therewith on one part easier than was originally intended, and fraudulent to the other party, are effectually provided against, by a prohibition of paper money and tender laws.---And

9thly. That peace, liberty and safety, the great objects for which the late united colonies, now free independent states, expended so much blood and treasure, can only be secured by such an union of interests as this Constitution has provided for.

In full confidence that our unanimous conviction and concurrence in favor of this Constitution will meet the entire approbation of our Constituents, the Freemen and Citizens of this county, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Their devoted servants,
JOHN ARNDT,
STEPHEN BALLIOT,
JOS. HORSEFIELD,
DAVID DESHLER.

Easton, December 20, 1787.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,
THE Editor of the Pennsylvania Herald, in your paper of last Wednesday, mentions, that I termed his account of Doctor Rush's speech a *gross misrepresentation*, and adds, "Doctor Rush has since been assured and is satisfied of the contrary." I beg leave to inform you, that it is my opinion Doctor's satisfaction arose from being assured the writer *did not INTEND TO MISREPRESENT IT*, as is declared in the Herald of Saturday in the note prefixed to my abstract of Doctor's speech.---A misrepresentation is not the less a misrepresentation because it was done *unintentionally*, though the *excuse* may in some degree be an *excuse* for it. After this statement of facts, the public will judge for themselves.

As a sense of decency, gentlemen, will not suffer me to say your press with such language as Mr. Dallas, the E. P. H. forced upon your readers, I hope to stand excused for not taking any further notice of him.
Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1787.

BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA.

January 1, 1788.
AT a Meeting of the Directors this Day, a Dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital Stock was declared for the last Year, and the same will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, at any Time after the Tenth Instant.

To the PEOPLE of the State of NEW-YORK.

AMONG the numerous advantages promised by a well-constituted union, none deserves to be more accurately developed, than its tendency to break and controul the violence of faction. The friend of popular governments never finds himself so much alarmed for their character and fate, as when he contemplates their propensity to this dangerous vice. He will not fail therefore to set a due value upon any plan, which, without violating the principles to which he is attached, provides a proper cure for it. The instability, injustice and confusion introduced into the public councils have in truth been the mortal diseases, under which popular governments have every where perished, as they continue to be the favorite and fruitful topics from which the adversaries to liberty derive their most specious declamations. The valuable improvements made by the American Constitutions on the popular models, both ancient and modern, cannot certainly be too much admired; but it would be an unwarrantable partiality, to contend that they have as effectually obviated the danger on this side as was wished and expected. Complaints are every where heard from our most confidential and virtuous citizens, equally the friends of public and private faith, and of public and personal liberty, that our governments are too unstable; that the public good is disregarded in the conflicts of rival parties; and that measures are too often decided, not according to the rules of justice, and the rights of the minor party, but by the superior force of an interested and over-bearing majority. However anxiously we may wish that these complaints had no foundation, the evidence of known facts will not permit us to deny that they are in some degree true. It will be found indeed, on a candid review of our situation, that some of the distresses under which we labour have been erroneously charged on the operation of our governments; but it will be found at the same time, that other causes will not alone account for many of our heaviest misfortunes, and, particularly, for that prevailing and increasing distrust of public engagements, and alarm for private rights, which are echoed from one end of the continent to the other. These must be chiefly, if not wholly, effects of the unsteadiness and injustice with which a factious spirit has tainted our public administration.

By a faction I understand, a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interest of the community.

There are two methods of curing the mischiefs of faction: the one, by removing its causes; the other, by controuling its effects.

There are again two methods of removing the causes of faction: the one, by destroying the liberty which is essential to its existence; the other, by giving to every citizen the same opinions, the same passions, and the same interests.

It could never be more truly said than of the first remedy, that it is worse than the disease. Liberty is to faction, what air is to fire, an aliment, without which it instantly expires. But it could not be a less folly to abolish liberty, which is essential to political life, because it nourishes faction, than it would be to wish the annihilation of air, which is essential to animal life, because it imparts to fire its destructive agency.

The second expedient is as impracticable, as the first would be unwise. As long as the reason of man continues fallible, and he is at liberty to exercise it, different opinions will be formed. As long as the connection subsists between his reason and his self-love, his opinions and his passions will have a reciprocal influence on each other, and the former will be objects to which the latter will attach themselves. The diversity in the faculties of men, from which the rights of property originate, is not less an insuperable obstacle to a uniformity of interests. The protection of these faculties is the first object of Government. From the protection of different and unequal faculties of acquiring property, the possession of different degrees and kinds of property immediately results, and from the influence of these on the sentiments and views of the respective proprietors, ensues a division of the society into different interests and parties.

The latent causes of faction are thus sown in the nature of man; and we see them every where brought into different degrees of activity, according to the different circumstances of civil society. A zeal for different opinions concerning religion, concerning Government, and many other points, as well of speculation as of practice; an attachment to different leaders ambitious of contending for pre-eminence and power, or to persons of other descriptions, whose fortunes have been interesting to the human passions, have in turn divided mankind into parties, inflamed them with mutual animosity, and rendered them much more disposed to vex and oppress each other, than to co-operate for their common good. So strong is this propensity of mankind to fall into mutual animosities, that, where no substantial occasion presents itself, the most frivolous and fanciful distinctions have been sufficient to kindle their unfriendly passions, and excite their most violent conflicts. But the most common and durable source of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property. Those who hold, and those who are without property, have ever formed distinct interests in society. Those who are creditors, and those who are debtors, fall under a like discrimination. A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest, a monied interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations, and divide them into different classes, actuated by different sentiments and views. The regulation of these various and interfering interests forms the principal task of modern legislation, and involves the spirit of party and faction in the necessary and ordinary operations of Government.

No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause; because his interest would certainly bias his judgement, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity. With equal, nay with greater reason, a body of men are unfit to be both judges and parties at the same time; yet, what are many of the most important acts of legislation but so many judicial determinations, not indeed concerning the rights of single persons, but concerning the rights of large bodies of citizens; and what are the different classes of legislators, but advocates and parties to the causes which they determine? Is a law proposed concerning private debts? It is a question to which the creditors are parties on one side, and the debtors on the other. Justice ought to hold the balance between them. Yet the parties are and must be themselves the judges, and the most numerous party, or, in other words, the most powerful faction, must be expected to prevail. Shall domestic manufactures be encouraged, and in what degree, by restrictions on foreign manufactures? are questions which would be differently decided by the landed and the manufacturing classes; and probably by neither, with a sole regard to justice and the public good. The apportionment of taxes on the various descriptions of property is an act which seems to require the most exact impartiality; yet there is perhaps no legislative act in which greater opportunity and temptation are given to predominant party, to trample on the rules of justice. Every shilling with which they over-burden the inferior number, is a shilling saved to their own pockets.

It is in vain to say, that enlightened statesmen will be able to adjust these clashing interests, and render them all subservient to the public good. Enlightened statesmen will not always be at the helm: Nor, in many cases, can such an adjustment be made at all, without taking into view indirect and remote considerations, which will rarely prevail over the immediate interest which

one party may find in disregarding the rights of another, or the good of the whole.

The inference to which we are brought is, that the causes of faction cannot be removed, and that relief is only to be sought in the means of controuling its effects.

If a faction consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote: It may clog the administration, it may convulse the society; but it will be unable to execute and mask its violence under the forms of the Constitution. When a majority is included in a faction, the form of popular government on the other hand enables it to sacrifice to its ruling passion or interest both the public good and the rights of other citizens. To secure the public good, and private rights, against the danger of such a faction, and at the same time to preserve the spirit and the form of popular government, is then the great object to which our enquiries are directed: Let me add, that it is the great desideratum, by which alone this form of Government can be rescued from the opprobrium under which it has so long laboured, and be recommended to the esteem and adoption of mankind.

By what means is this object attainable? Evidently by one of two only. Either the existence of the same passion or interest in a majority at the same time must be prevented; or the majority having such co-existent passion or interest must be rendered, by their number and local situation, unable to concert and carry into effect schemes of oppression. If the impulse and the opportunity be suffered to coincide, we well know that neither moral nor religious motives can be relied on as an adequate controul. They are not found to be such on the injustice and violence of individuals, and lose their efficacy in proportion to the number combined together; that is, in proportion as their efficacy becomes needful.

From this view of the subject it may be concluded, that a pure Democracy, by which I mean a Society, consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the Government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction. A common passion or interest will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concert results from the form of Government itself; and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party, or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is, that such Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives, as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of Government, have erroneously supposed, that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

A republic, by which I mean a Government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure Democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure, and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.

The two great points of difference between a Democracy and a Republic are, first, the delegation of the Government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest: secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. Under such a regulation it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good, than if pronounced by the people themselves convened for the purpose. On the other hand, the effect may be inverted. Men of factious tempers, of local prejudices, or of sinister designs, may, by intrigue, by corruption, or by other means, first obtain the suffrages, and then betray the interest of the people. The question resulting is, whether small or extensive Republics are most favourable to the election of proper guardians of the public weal; and it is clearly decided in favor of the latter by two obvious considerations.

In the first place it is to be remarked, that however small the Republic may be, the Representatives must be raised to a certain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the confusion of a multitude. Hence the number of Representatives in the two cases not being in proportion to that of the Constituents, and being proportionally greatest in the small Republic, it follows, that if the proportion of fit characters be not less in the large than in the small Republic, the former will present a greater option, and consequently a greater probability of a fit choice.

In the next place, as each Representative will be chosen by a greater number of citizens in the large than in the small Republic, it will be more difficult for unworthy candidates to practice with success the vicious arts, by which elections are too often carried; and the suffrages of the people being more free, will be more likely to centre on men who possess the most attractive merit, and the most diffusive and established characters.

It must be confessed, that in this, as in most other cases, there is a mean, on both sides of which inconveniences will be found to lie. By enlarging too much the number of electors, you render the representative too little acquainted with all their local circumstances and lesser interests; as by reducing it too much, you render him unduly attached to these, and too little fit to comprehend and pursue great and national objects. The Federal Constitution forms a happy combination in this respect; the great and aggregate interests being referred to the national, the local and particular to the State Legislatures.

The other point of difference is, the greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compass of Republican, than of Democratic Government; and it is this circumstance principally which renders factious combinations less to be dreaded in the former than in the latter. The smaller the society, the fewer probably will be the distinct parties and interests composing it; the fewer the distinct parties and interests, the more frequently will a majority be found of the same party; and the smaller the number of individuals composing a majority, and the smaller the compass within which they are placed, the more easily will they concert and execute their plans of oppression. Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common

motive to invade the rights of other citizens; or, if such a common motive exists, it will be more difficult for all who feel it to discover their own strength, and to act in unison with each other. Besides other impediments, it may be remarked, that where there is a consciousness of unjust or dishonourable purposes, communication is always checked by distrust, in proportion to the number whose concurrence is necessary.

Hence it clearly appears, that the same advantage which a Republic has over a Democracy, in controuling the effects of faction, is enjoyed by a large over a small Republic—is enjoyed by the Union over the States composing it. Does this advantage consist in the substitution of Representatives, whose enlightened views and virtuous sentiments render them superior to local prejudices and to schemes of injustice? It will not be denied, that the Representation of the Union will be most likely to possess these requisite endowments. Does it consist in the greater security afforded by a greater variety of parties, against the event of any one party being able to outnumber and oppress the rest? In an equal degree does the increased variety of parties, comprised within the Union, encrease this security. Does it, in fine, consist in the greater obstacles opposed to the concert and accomplishment of the secret wishes of an unjust and interested majority? Here, again, the extent of the Union gives it the most palpable advantage.

The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular States, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration through the other States. A religious sect may degenerate into a political faction in a part of the Confederacy, but the variety of sects dispersed over the entire face of it must secure the national Councils against any danger from that source. A rage for paper money, for an abolition of debts, for an equal division of property, or for any other improper or wicked project, will be less apt to pervade the whole body of the Union, than a particular member of it; in the same proportion as such a malady is more likely to taint a particular county or district, than an entire State.

In the extent and proper structure of the Union, therefore, we behold a Republican remedy for the diseases most incident to Republican Government. And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being Republicans, ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit, and supporting the character of Federalists.

PUBLIUS.

THE Members of The Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a General Meeting, on Monday, January 7, 1788, at the usual Place in Lodge-Alley, at 5 o'clock in the Evening.

Philadelphia, December 28, 1787.

WHEREAS Thomas Procter, Esq; late High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in pursuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us, at the Court-House, that he had taken the bodies, and seized and secured the estates, real and personal, of Abraham Yocum, collector of the township of Kingessing; Nehemiah Evans, collector of the township of Lower Merion; Samuel Stedler and Israel Davis, collectors of the township of Limerick; Daniel Ryneer, collector of the township of Upper Dublin; John Blake, collector of the township of Moreland; Andrew Redheffer, collector of the township of Springfield; and Jacob Gerhard, collector of the township of Franconia; for the balances due on their several duplicates, they having neglected to pay the same into the hands of Isaac Snowden, Esq; late County Treasurer, agreeably to the laws of this State.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Court-House, on the Sixteenth Day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said Abraham Yocum, Nehemiah Evans, Samuel Stedler, Israel Davis, Daniel Ryneer, John Blake, Andrew Redheffer and Jacob Gerhard, collectors, are required to pay the balances of their respective duplicates; otherwise warrants will then be issued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the sale of the said collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said balances, with costs, &c. agreeable to law in this case made and provided.

GEORGE GRAY,
PETER BROWN,
HUGH ROBERTS. } Commissioners.

Chester county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house of the Widow Keyser, in Upper Chichester township, on Thursday, the 31st day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A messuage and two tracts of land, one containing 60 acres, and the other 11 acres and an half, bounded by lands of Mary Norris, Henry Hale Graham, Esq; Jacob Richards and Robert Robinson, lying within two miles of Chester, and three from Marcus Hook; and at the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, sheep and swine, a waggon and gears, plough and harrow, &c. &c. the whole taken in execution as the estates real and personal of William Keyser, deceased, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Joseph Gibbon's tavern, in Springfield township, in the said county, A certain stone messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, situate in Springfield aforesaid, containing 111 acres and three quarters, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of James Crozer, John Crozer, Job Dicks, Joseph Gibbon, &c. on which premises is a good stone spring-house, over a never-failing spring of water, and sundry other buildings; this plantation is conveniently situated for a store, or any kind of public business, as it lies at the junction of three very public roads; late the estate of Jane Tennant, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of James Elliott, inn-keeper, at Newtown Square, A messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-town, containing 106 acres, bounded by lands now or late of Isaac Wayne, Robert Llewellyn, Lewis Morris, Ellis Ellis, Thomas Tucker, and Bernard Vanleer; taken in execution as the estate of John Morris, deceased, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living at the seven mile stone, on Lancaster road, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on the 18th of November last, a young foal MARE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, and is shod all round. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

Dec. 29, 1787.

RICHARD TUNIS.

This day is published, price 1s6.
And now selling by Robert Smith and James Prange, the third door below Spruce-street, in Front and Water-streets; and by Messrs. Hall and Sellers, Pritchard and Hall, F. Bailey, T. Dobson, T. Seddon, W. Spotswood and W. Poyntell,

A Review of the Constitution

Proposed by the late
CONVENTION,
Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:
BY A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.
Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa est. Cic. offic.
"Yet not the ties that kindred bosoms bind,
Not all in friendship's holy wreathes entwined
Are half so dear, so potent to controul
The generous workings of the patriot's soul."

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons to whom Frederick Steinman is indebted, that they are hereby required to bring in their accounts properly attested, to the house of Henry Stone, in Jones's town, on the third day of January next, to the Auditors appointed to adjust and settle the accounts of the said Frederick Steinman, according to the directions of a domestic attachment, wherein Abraham Wickersham is plaintiff. Given under our hands, the 29th day of November, 1787.

November 29, 1787. \$ SAMUEL JONES,
WILLIAM WOOD,
HENRY STONE.

TO BE LET,

For one or two years, from the first day of March next, CERTAIN Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in Passyunk township, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 35 acres, six acres whereof is good meadow, a great plenty of good fruit-trees, good orchard, &c. Now in the tenure of Jacob Young. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Second-street above Market-street.

Dec. 10, 1787. \$ ELIZABETH LAWRENCE.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the beginning of this month, an indented Negro man, about 21 years of age, named WILL, stout built, has good teeth, is rather thin, speaks good English and Low Dutch, swears often. He was born in Bucks county, in the family of Mr. Jacob Vandike, since a slave to Mr. Alexander Allair, in this city. He has been seen in Southampton township, and in this city since he went away, when his eyes were sore from a cold he caught lately, he has a cough of some standing, but it is not very violent. He took with him a light coloured coat, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a black waistcoat, a striped silk plush ditto, a pair of buff silk breeches, plated buckles, and several other articles, of which he has sold some. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 20th of November last, the subscriber's stable, at Providence township, Montgomery county, was broke open, and two HORSES stolen therefrom.
The one a dark sorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, about eight or nine years old, with grey hair in his mane and tail, he is well made, canters and paces, and when tried will sometimes trot.

The other a light bay MARE, with foal, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about nine years old, with remarkable high shoulder bones, and trots pretty fast. Both have been used as working horses. The thieves left two horses, much rode down, in the neighbourhood, the one a black and the other an iron grey, now in the custody of Benjamin Miller and John Ewaed, of Providence township. Whoever takes up and secures the said thieves or thief shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for each horse, with reasonable charges, if delivered to Mr. Michael Hay, innkeeper, in Race-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber.

FREDERICK A. MUHLBERG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Princeton, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, the 31st of October last, a Negro lad, named LEWIS, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, short hair, and a down look, has a scar on his right cheek near his eye; had on and took with him a light cloth coat, a bearskin ditto, and a worsted and linen ditto, one pair of bearskin breeches, one pair of yellow jean ditto, and sundry other clothes. Whoever takes up said negroe, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward.

NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

ENGLISH sheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, best double FF gunpowder in quarter casks, a large assortment of sheet brass and brass wire, black fattins and pelongs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, German scythes, straw knives and whetstones, boxes of quart and pint glass tumblers, superfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dresden tea-cups and saucers, temple spectacles, pewter table and tea spoons, shoe buckles, sleeve buttons, pins, needles, double screw gimblets, Dutch looking glasses, metal buttons, shoe-makers knives, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chrystals, fufee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, situate in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, suitable for a wholesale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue store.

October 16. 2 m.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactures, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tith, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season.

c w 3 m.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharf below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Holdingsworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, just imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and dimensions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and as low in price as those imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage, according to the temper of the stones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the best grit for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and compleat assortment, lately imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the Boulting business; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they were sold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-house in Spruce, three doors from Third-street. MILLERS and others may be furnished with Cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult and precarious article, may rely on being supplied with such Cloths as will certainly answer their purposes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of an inferior kind, which are frequently sold in this and the neighbouring States.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-street, nine doors below Race-street, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the most reasonable prices, for CASH OR SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal
Gin by the Cafe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackerel.

WINE S,

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him with their continuance.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the township of Goshen, Chester county, two miles from the new court-house, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land (late the estate of Ellis Davis, deceased) 100 acres well timbered, 40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing stream and main branch of Chester creek; the upland soil very good for grain or pasture, it being within three miles of several limekilns, which will be very convenient for liming at a very small expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the soil; there is on said plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a large stone dwelling-house, with three rooms on a floor, with a large stone kitchen adjoining the same, with a pump and well of good water therein, a large stone and frame barn, 80 feet in length and 35 in breadth, with two threshing-floors, all well stabled under, sufficient to contain 50 horses; said plantation will be sold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the premises and know the terms of sale, may apply to the subscribers, living on and near the premises.

WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE DAVIES and
ISAAC HAINS, jun.

Goshen, Dec. 6, 1787.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in the district of Southwark, on Monday, the 23d inst. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with stars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, six years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the same, upon delivering them to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

October 29, 1787. \$ THOMAS PENROSE.

FOR SALE.

AGRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

A situate in Upper Merion township and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing stream of water, within half a mile of the Gulf mill, the dam and banks are well secured. The Grist-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country stones, three boulting chests, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within these three months, is in good repair and fitted for making superfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almost new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, consisting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-house, a stone barn 30 by 40 feet, shingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently stable 6 cows and 8 horses, has a good threshing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewise a stone cave, with a smoke-house at top and a cooper's shop. For terms of sale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premises, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-street.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not sold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, and county of Chester, within two miles of the new court-house and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premises a log dwelling-house, log barn, and other out-houses, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a constant stream running through the premises, about sixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made easy and title good. For further particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MONDECAT BALDERSON, on the premises.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having

been pleased to appoint the subscriber

Auctioneer for the city of Philadelphia,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the business of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-street lately occupied by Arthur St. Clair & Co. where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and assures those who may be pleased to employ him, of his utmost attention to their interest, and punctuality of payment.

The stated days of sale for Dry Goods at said store are Tuesdays and Thursdays, and Furniture on Wednesdays, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of

David Schaffer, senior, deceased,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premises, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy by the subscribers.

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,
FREDERICK A. MUHLBERG, Executors.

3m

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be exposed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the house of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter township, Berks county, eight several tracts or parcels of land, mostly contiguous to or not far distant from each other, and situate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeson township, in the said county, near to Birdsborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the usual allowance. A plan of which said lands may be seen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the consideration money, on receiving good security. The sale to begin precisely at 12 o'clock. The said premises being late the estate of Mark Bird, Esq; levied on, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

The partnership of Rofs & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all those who have any demands against the house, are desired to bring them in for settlement to the subscriber; and such as are indebted are requested to pay their balances to him without delay.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.

The ship Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.

They are fine vessels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,

A few cafes very choice Claret,

A variety of French wines,

Irish linen 7-8 and 4 quarters wide,

Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.
N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. \$ 10s. c t f.

WILLIAM SANSON,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the east side of Second street, three doors below Arch-street, and nearly opposite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suit table for the season, part of which are just opened, and will be disposed of upon reasonable terms.---Likewise

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glass, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE in Trenton,

The New-Jersey Almanack

For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing (beside the usual astronomical Calculations) a variety of instructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787. Also to be had by the quantity of WALPOLE GREGORY, at Arch-street ferry, Philadelphia.

* * * This Almanack contains twelve pages more than usual.